

## Patrón de Interferencia

$$\Psi(x,t) = A e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)} \rightarrow E(x,t)$$

$$\vec{E}(x,t) = \vec{E}_1(x,t) + \vec{E}_2(x,t). \text{ Intensidad } I \propto |\vec{E}|^2 = |\vec{E}_1|^2 + |\vec{E}_2|^2 + 2\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2$$

Para Complejos  $(E_1 + E_2)(E_1^* + E_2^*) = |E_1|^2 + |E_2|^2 + \underbrace{E_1 E_2^* + E_2 E_1^*}_{2 \operatorname{Re}(E_1 E_2^*)}$

## Función de onda

Ecuación de Schrödinger hipótesis  $\rho(\vec{x},t) \int d^3x = |\Psi(\vec{x},t)|^2 \int d^3x$   
↑ Densidad de probabilidad

• Ecuación de movimiento

$$1. \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{F}{m} \rightarrow \chi \xrightarrow{\frac{F}{m}} \chi(t)$$

$$\Psi(x,t_0) \rightarrow \Psi(x,t) \text{ Ecuación Dif. de primer orden para } t$$

$$2. \text{ Lineal } L\Psi = 0 \quad 3. \int |\Psi(x,t)|^2 dx = 1$$

$$4. \Psi(x,t) = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\hbar kx - \hbar \omega t)} \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = L\Psi + c$$

$$\Psi(x,t) = A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\hbar kx - \hbar \omega t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2}, \quad \nabla^2 \Psi = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \rightarrow \nabla^2 \Psi = -\frac{E}{\hbar^2} \Psi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{E}{\hbar^2} \Psi \rightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi$$

$$\hbar i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi \quad \text{Ec. de Schrödinger partícula libre.}$$

Para una solución general  $\rightarrow \Psi(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^n A(k) e^{i(\frac{\hbar}{2m}k^2 t - kx)}$   
↑ Función de peso